

Local Elections 2022

# The big issues in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula

—  
Pre-election Report



Christchurch  
City Council 



*Powhenua Te Pou Herenga Waka, outside the Christchurch City Council Civic Offices.*

# Contents

<b>What is a Pre-election Report?</b>			
A word from the Chief Executive .....	4	How decisions get made .....	24
<b>Our partnership with mana whenua</b> .....	5	Forward planning .....	25
<b>Our strategic framework and Community Outcomes</b> .....	7	Hearing the community's views .....	25
<b>The big issues</b> .....	8	Key partners and relationships .....	26
<b>Upcoming decisions and initiatives</b> .....	10	Where the money comes from .....	28
<b>Climate change</b> .....	12	How the money is spent .....	29
<b>Strengthening communities</b> .....	14	Funding impact statement .....	30
<b>Roads, footpaths and getting around</b> .....	16	Summary balance sheet .....	31
<b>Water</b> .....	18	Statement on compliance with Financial Strategy .....	32
<b>Community input into decision-making</b> .....	20	Major capital projects planned .....	34
<b>Our governance structure</b> .....	22	About the elections .....	35
<b>What's changed for 2022?</b> .....	23	Find more .....	35



# What is a Pre-election Report?

## A word from the Chief Executive

As defined by the Local Government Act, **“The purpose of the pre-election report is to provide information to promote public discussion about the issues facing the local authority.”**

It has two main goals:

**“To facilitate and foster electoral participation leading up to and during local election campaigns.”**

**“To stimulate informed debate about local authority funding and expenditure issues during local election campaigns.”**

All this is a rather dry way of saying that every three years, before every election, we need to go out to the public and tell them loud and clear exactly what issues the Council is facing, what we’re doing about it, and what we plan to do next.

The Council deals with the issues that impact our everyday lives – planning and zoning, infrastructure, libraries, pools and other community facilities, parks and rivers, arts and heritage, attracting business, and more. The Council is responsible for creating cohesive and prosperous communities, and providing opportunities for all.

Doing all of this requires serious prioritisation. Our residents want us to keep rates as low as we can while continuing to invest in our city for future generations – this requires a careful balance of priorities and funding, while weighing up the effects of inflation, rising interest rates and COVID-19. There are a lot of moving parts, and at the core of everything is the decision-making that happens at the local level.

The Council has to make long-term, intergenerational decisions that enable us to be good ancestors,

as well as making good decisions for today. Sometimes, that can be challenging, and elected members need to balance these issues.

We have a passionate staff, from diverse backgrounds and skillsets. We value our relationships with the six Papatipu Rūnanga, the business sector, community groups, and central government. We also have a strong community governance model, with a council and six community boards. That’s where you come in – or at least, the 54 elected members you’ll vote into office on 8 October.

Voting starts on 16 September to find the people who will sit on our council and community boards for the next three years. It goes without saying that every election benefits from an informed debate. Our Pre-election Report is designed to be your handy guide to the big issues and big projects that this next intake of elected members will be diving into. It also provides a snapshot of the Council’s financial performance.

Perhaps you intend to stand as a candidate – which I highly recommend if you want to be the voice for your local community. Perhaps you simply just want a better idea of the environment your representatives will be working in, to help your voting decision. Either way, this report is essential reading.

**Dawn Baxendale**  
Chief Executive  
Christchurch City Council

**The purpose of the pre-election report is to provide information to promote public discussion about the issues facing the local authority.**

# Our partnership with mana whenua

The Christchurch City district falls within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu which extends across 80% of Te Waipounamu, the South Island.

The governing body, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu was created by virtue of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act in 1996 to represent Ngāi Tahu whānui for all purposes including protecting and advancing the collective interests and assets of the tribe.

Papatipu Rūnanga are the tribal institutions of Ngāi Tahu and are the mandated representatives of whānau and hapū who hold mana whenua.

Within the Council's administrative area there are six Papatipu Rūnanga; Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Te Rūnanga o Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki), Te Rūnanga o Koukourarata, Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku, Te Rūnanga o Wairewa and Te Rūnanga o Taumutu. Papatipu Rūnanga have a traditional responsibility, as kaitiaki (guardian), to uphold the mana of their people and care for the whenua (land), the sea and natural resources, to keep alive their cultural traditions and stories and to keep the home fires burning within their takiwā (area).

The Council's engagement and relationships with Māori are founded on Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) as well as subsequent legislation such as the Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991 and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Combined, these legislative documents set the basis of partnership and consultation with iwi and mana whenua to ensure that the views and values of Māori are considered across Council activities as we make decisions about the city, its resources and environment. Land, water (all forms) and the natural environment are of significant cultural value for Māori – as they are for the wider Christchurch community, and are therefore mutual areas of interest for Māori and the Council.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi guarantees mana whenua the right to fulfil their kaitiaki obligations to protect and care for taonga in the environment, including land, waterways and springs, natural features, wāhi tapu and flora and fauna within tribal areas.

The Crown has apologised to Ngāi Tahu for the Crown's past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries, and, in fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the Crown recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui. The Crown has committed to begin the process of healing and to enter a new age of co-operation with Ngāi Tahu.

The Council has embraced the Crown apology and position as the basis for its relationship with Māori. We acknowledge Council has its own work to do including responding to the taking of the Ihutai (Avon-Heathcote Estuary) Reserve, itself granted as part settlement for earlier Treaty breaches.

Enabling access to social housing, papakāinga development (housing developments for Māori on ancestral land) as well as economic enablement are also fundamental to Māori wellbeing and form further pou (pillars) in the relationship between Māori and the Council and the work of the Greater Christchurch Partnership.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki), Te Rūnanga o Koukourarata, Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku, Te Rūnanga o Wairewa, Te Rūnanga o Taumutu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu are working with the Council to develop collaborative relationships and to maintain and improve participation in its decision-making processes. In 2016, this was formalised into a Committee of Council: Te Hononga. This Committee comprises representatives from the six Papatipu Rūnanga, the Mayor and the Chairpersons of the Council's committees and the Chair of the Council's Multicultural Working Party.

The Council also works closely with Mahaanui Kurataiao on resource planning matters and with Matapopore on urban design issues.

Our existing collaborations are extensive and range from co-governance arrangements for the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor and Lake Waihora, managing the discharge of wastewater into Akaroa and Lyttelton harbours, to developing the cultural elements of the Council's Tīrama Mai festival during the Matariki period, to delivering the Master Plan for "the Waitangi of the South" Takapūneke Reserve, which celebrated the public opening of its first stage in June, including the unveiling of Pou Tū te Raki o Te Maiharanui. Additionally, the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013 allows for the protection of taonga, the expression of kaitiakitanga and the maintenance of cultural wellbeing.

We have an obligation and genuine desire within the Council to hold and nurture the relationship with mana whenua and iwi and to increase opportunities for partnership with mana whenua. A strong and continuously evolving partnership with mana whenua is essential to the long term future and wellbeing of the people of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula.



# Our strategic framework and Community Outcomes

## What are Community Outcomes?

We're required to have Community Outcomes under the Local Government Act 2002. Our Community Outcomes are a high-level set of desired goals that we aim to achieve. These outcomes seek to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of our city, now and for the future. We use our Community Outcomes to guide and inform the planning process and set priorities.

## Our Community Outcomes

There are 17 outcomes grouped under four key themes.



You can find more detailed information on our Community Outcomes at [ccc.govt.nz](http://ccc.govt.nz)

## How do we know if we're achieving our Community Outcomes?

We monitor our progress using a variety of indicators, and publish the results from time to time on our website. You can view the latest report online at: [ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/20182028-vision/community-outcomes](http://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/20182028-vision/community-outcomes)

# The big issues

## First, a little context...

No election happens in a vacuum. Christchurch and Banks Peninsula has its own set of issues for candidates to consider as they join the race and start campaigning, and for voters to consider as they look for a candidate who'll represent their views.

Here's your guide to help navigate this environment. This isn't just about the Council – it's about the community, where it's headed, and the major things Council has done (and plans to do) to influence that direction. And using the results of our most recent surveys, it will give you a taste of what our community feels about these issues.

There's also an environment of uncertainty, partly due to the ongoing effects of COVID-19, and partly due to the Government embarking on a wide-ranging programme of reforms that will affect local authorities across New Zealand.

These reforms cover a broad range of services, and respond to issues such as water infrastructure, resource management, climate change, and the future of local government itself. The proposed reforms will have significant impact on how district and regional local authorities are composed, the relationships between them, and how they provide services.

Because it's important to ensure a local community voice in all this decision-making, Christchurch City Council has sought to work closely with the Government and to get some early input into all the respective reforms. The speed and extent of the reform programmes have made it challenging for the Council to respond comprehensively to the proposals.

You can read all of our submissions on the Government's proposals at [ccc.govt.nz](https://ccc.govt.nz)

## Three Waters Reform

The Government has initiated a review of how drinking water, wastewater and stormwater and flood protection services are delivered. It has decided to establish four water service entities that will control and manage assets and deliver three waters services instead of councils.

These entities will come into being in July 2024, at which time Christchurch City Council's three waters assets, finances and staff will transfer over. Our service functions will be taken over by a water services entity that covers the bulk of the South Island, aligning with the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu.

Read more at [dia.govt.nz](https://dia.govt.nz)

## Resource Management Reform

The Government is creating a whole new national planning and compliance framework. Three pieces of legislation will replace the Resource Management Act:

- Natural and Built Environments Act, which legislates the Natural and Built Environments Plans
- Strategic Planning Act, which legislates the regional spatial strategies, and
- Climate Adaptation Act.

The first two bills are expected to come to Parliament in the second half of 2022, with the third bill expected in 2023. We've submitted on the forerunner, 'exposure draft' of the Natural and Built Environments Act and engaged as much as possible with the Government in the legislation's formative stages, as it will have wide-ranging effects on the way we protect and use our built and natural environments.

Natural and Built Environments Plans will be prepared for each region, covering resource use, allocation and land use management. These plans will give effect to national direction and be developed by a regional joint planning committee with representatives from local government and iwi.

Each region will also be required to produce a Regional Spatial Strategy that identifies and coordinates how the region will grow over the next 30 years. This strategy will also be developed by a joint planning committee with representatives from local government and iwi.

In future, the Council's role will largely be limited to providing information and advice to regional planning committees and to implementing the plans, along with monitoring and regulating compliance with them.

Read more at [environment.govt.nz](https://environment.govt.nz)

## National direction on urban development and enabling housing supply

Recently, the Government directed larger councils, including Christchurch City Council, to amend their district plans to enable more housing – helping address a national shortage.

New Medium Density Residential Standards take effect from late August 2022, basically enabling three houses, up to three storeys high on residential sections, to be developed without resource consent. The new standards will increase opportunities for intensified housing and potentially alter the look and liveability of neighbourhoods.



We're proposing some exemptions to where the new standards apply if there are special reasons for restricting development, such as an area's character, heritage and vulnerability to natural hazards. These proposals are set to go out for public consultation in August 2022 and will be subject to an independent hearings panel process.

## Future for Local Government

The Local Government Minister has established an independent review panel to look at the broad picture of local governance in Aotearoa – in particular, what local government does and how it does it.

Over the next 30 years, local governments around the country will face new challenges and may need to change their role and functions. The impacts of climate change, relationships between local government, iwi, hapū and Māori, and reforms of resource management, water infrastructure, health and education will all have implications for local governance in the future.

The review is considering:

- The functions, roles, and structures of local government.
- Relationships between local government, central government, iwi, Māori, businesses, communities and other organisations.
- Necessary changes for local government to most effectively reflect and respond to their communities.
- The embodiment of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Funding arrangements for local government.

Read more at [futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz](https://futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)

## COVID-19 impacts

During the COVID-19 lockdowns, the Council was able to step up to the challenge and maintain its services. Wellbeing was at the heart of our response – we used digital innovation to bring Council's services into people's homes virtually, including library offerings, fitness classes, virtual tours of Christchurch Art Gallery and more. The lessons learned from this unique period have informed an ongoing change to how we do things – for example, building consent inspections are now able to be conducted digitally, and all Council and community board meetings are now made available online. COVID-19 will continue to impact our operations and we will continue to evolve our response.

## Economic context

In common with many other organisations, the Council is experiencing significant cost escalation, supply chain issues, labour shortages and increasing inflation. These are having a big impact on our capital programme and our ability to continue our services without bigger rates increases.

# Upcoming decisions and initiatives

Once elected, the new Council will progress a very wide range of matters. Here are some of them.

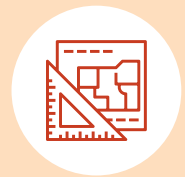
## Developing our partnership with Papatipu Rūnanga

The Council is committed to enhancing our treaty partnership, both under the umbrella of the Greater Christchurch Partnership and directly. This will include dialogue to establish joint priorities and working together on a variety of initiatives that will deliver tangible benefits.



## Ōtautahi Christchurch Spatial Plan

The Ōtautahi Christchurch Spatial Plan will guide Council investment and work programmes so that we're taking an integrated and regenerative approach to urban growth and renewal. It brings together planning for transport, urban forest, biodiversity, storm water, open space, culture, community facilities, heritage and identity so that our urban area is 'growing well' at a citywide and neighbourhood level.



## Ōtautahi Christchurch Transport Plan

The draft Christchurch Transport Plan will provide the strategic direction for transport in Ōtautahi Christchurch over the next 30 years. It identifies a range of actions we need to take to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and ensure our travel network is accessible, supports sustainable urban growth, and reduces harm on our roads.



## Capital investment and funding

We're developing the Performing Arts Precinct, exploring a rebuild of the South Library and Service Centre building, and upgrading Whiti-reia Cathedral Square, among many other capital projects. Ensuring appropriate funding of Te Kaha alongside these and other already-committed projects will require a judicious balance of maintaining appropriate debt levels and managing impact on ratepayers.



## Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant options

In November 2021, a large fire destroyed both of the trickling filters at the Christchurch wastewater treatment plant in Bromley. As a consequence, Christchurch residents, particularly those downwind during the predominantly easterly winds, have experienced a significant increase in unpleasant odours. Work has now begun on removing the burnt material from the second trickling filter, but there's more work to do to find a permanent solution.



## Christchurch Urban Forest Plan

The Urban Forest Plan is focused on the growth and management of our trees within our urban environment so that we're well-positioned to face future challenges. It provides a long-term vision and strategy to maximise the health and sustainability of our urban trees and the benefits our communities receive from them.



## Preparation for the Long Term Plan 2024–34

The Long Term Plan 2024–34 will need to reflect the big issues flagged in this Pre-election Report, including climate change, reforms, the economic climate and the Council's financial position, as well as the priorities identified by the new Council and our communities.



## Annual Plan 2024

Early dialogue with the new Council will also occur to help inform the upcoming Annual Plan 2024.



These will all require careful consideration of priorities, affordability, deliverability and trade-offs.

## Case study: our organics processing plant

In April 2022 the Council agreed, in principle, to relocate the organics processing operation to an alternative site. A procurement plan looking at alternative locations for the organics processing plant was approved by councillors at the end of June 2022. The first stage of the procurement process is a Request for Information which was released to the market in July 2022. The subsequent Expression of Interest process includes an interactive element where we engage with respondents to work through potential solutions. Following this stage, one or more prospective suppliers will be invited to tender. A report back on the shortlisted alternatives, compared to the redevelopment of the current site, will be presented to the Council by the end of February 2023.



# Climate change



Climate change is the biggest challenge of our time. It's already affecting our weather, health and wellbeing, natural environment, taonga species, mahinga kai, food production, biosecurity, infrastructure, and economy.

Responding to climate change is now an urgent issue. At the moment Christchurch is stabilising rather than decreasing its emissions, so we're not on track to meet the targets set out in our Climate Resilience Strategy.

As a district, we need to reduce our carbon emissions and do what we can to mitigate the effects of climate change. We also need to prepare for the changes that are ahead of us and respond to the social, environmental and economic effects of our changing climate.

The bulk of Christchurch's greenhouse gas emissions come from transport (54% including 36% from land transportation), the energy powering our homes, buildings and businesses (19%), agriculture (15.3%), waste (7.4%) and industrial product and gas use (4.2%).

At present, Christchurch's high level of private vehicle use is due in large part to the spread of housing and employment across the city. This has grown in recent

years because a large proportion of our new housing supply is detached dwellings in suburban areas in our urban periphery. This means that our goals for better supply and affordability of housing, and our goals for reduced emissions and a more sustainable urban form, are sometimes at odds.

To reach our emissions reduction targets we need to change the way we travel, increase the use of renewable energy, improve the energy efficiency of our buildings, reduce waste and support regenerative agriculture.

We need to do things differently and our elected members will be the ones setting our priorities. Our current approaches aren't reducing our environmental impact or building climate resilience to anywhere near the extent we need to. For local government, the future needs to be based on building partnerships that are focused on creating a sustainable and successful city.

## Our district emission reduction targets

**Net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045**, and a reduction of 50% from the 2016/2017 financial year baseline, by 2030 (excluding methane).

**A reduction of at least 25% in methane emissions by 2030**, and a reduction of 50% from the 2016/2017 financial year baseline, by 2045.

Our Council emission reduction target:  
**For Council operations to be carbon neutral by 2030.**



## How we're feeling

**80%**

think climate change is an important or very important issue.

**78%**

think reducing greenhouse gas emissions is an important or very important issue.

**46%**

are worried or very worried about the impact of climate change on the city's future.

**59%**

of respondents are aware of the Council's emissions reduction targets, although most are either neutral (35%) or disagree (36%) if we will meet them.

Life in Christchurch Survey 2022, Quality of Life Survey 2020

## What we've done

Our **Long Term Plan 2021–31** had a focus on climate resilience, with the Council committing to investments that will reduce emissions or grow resilience to climate impacts. This included \$11 million of new funding to support specific climate projects such as the Coastal Hazards Programme, EnviroSchools Canterbury, behaviour change approaches and a new Environmental Partnerships Fund. \$420 million was allocated to improve flood risk management, \$235 million to cycling projects, \$90 million to improve public transport facilities, \$13 million on additional tree planting, and \$4.3 million on charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.

We've completed a **Regional Climate Risk Assessment** and **Christchurch District Risk Screening**, along with a comprehensive Coastal Hazards Risk Assessment to support our long term planning, changes to the District Plan and engagement with the community on changes in our coastal environment.

We've created an online **Greenhouse gas emission tracker** dashboard that allows people to see how Ōtautahi-Christchurch is tracking across different emission sources, as well as displaying general transport trends and information that can prompt personal actions. The tracker displays the number of fossil fuelled and battery electric vehicles, cycling numbers and bus patronage. It also shows stationary energy use from electricity, diesel and petrol sources. We'll add to the information, sources and indicators over time.

## What we plan to do

We're preparing a **Climate Resilience Implementation Plan** to deliver the actions the Council needs to take to reach our climate goals and targets, and enable a whole-of-Council response to climate change. A Christchurch Climate Leadership Group is also planned to help grow wider support and give advice on community climate actions.

We're planning broader community engagement on our **Coastal Hazards Programme** in spring 2022 to help grow awareness and involvement in community planning for our coastal areas. The Council's joint work plan with Te Whatu Ora – Health New Zealand and Environment Canterbury will assess the impacts of climate change on community health and wellbeing.

The proposed actions in the Draft **Christchurch Transport Plan** have been designed to align with the Council's emission reduction targets, and we'll seek community feedback on them in 2023.

Through our **Resource Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Programme**, we'll continue to manage greenhouse gas emissions arising from Council activities, and we'll enhance our procurement approaches to help green our supply chain. We're investigating local offsetting opportunities using native regeneration, and working with our family of Council-owned companies and other local businesses to learn from and, in time, benefit one another.

Following a successful pilot, we're expanding the **Grab-a-way behaviour change campaign**. With the help of local businesses, it rewards people for choosing sustainable travel options.

# Strengthening communities



We recognise the importance our communities place on equity, diversity, collaboration, being connected to one another and building capability.

Residents value the physical infrastructure the Council provides – things like parks, libraries, pools, recreation opportunities, transport innovations and community facilities – and they want to live in safe and accessible communities. Our residents also place great value on our community grant funding.

While the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula region is relatively prosperous, not everyone is thriving. We know that the needs of urban and rural communities are unique and we need to plan accordingly.

We also acknowledge that some people face barriers to participation and don't feel like valued community members, and this contributes to loneliness and isolation. When people's voices are underrepresented and their contributions at a community level are overlooked, it can have high costs for individuals and families as well as the wider community. We're working to address this by drawing on our strengths, but there are some challenges:

- Poverty is not evenly distributed across Christchurch, and has negative effects on people's health and wellbeing at the neighbourhood and community level in the most affected areas.
- People feel less safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark than in recent years.

- Since 2018, residents have become less prepared for a natural disaster.
- While volunteering is decreasing overall, we're seeing a change from older adults to more youth participants.
- Housing affordability is declining in Christchurch, with about 20% of all households estimated to have acute housing needs. Rents have increased slightly faster than incomes over the last two decades, while house prices have increased faster than incomes.

The Council alone can't address the many complex social issues that face our city, but we can bring resources and people together so that collectively we can achieve more. In every community, everyone has something to contribute. It's important that we develop and nurture networks that connect our assets and strengths and use them for the greater good.

We're working to better understand and respond to the factors that exclude people from fully participating in their communities and across Council services. We'll also improve community safety, with a specific emphasis on the central city after dark. To address housing affordability, we want to incentivise and accelerate housing developments in locations that are able to deliver a range of housing types.

## How we're feeling

**89%**

think mental health is an important or very important issue.

**88%**

think caring for our aging population is an important or very important issue.

**87%**

think the availability of affordable housing is an important or very important issue.

**94%**

are satisfied with our libraries and recreation and sport facilities.

Life in Christchurch Survey 2022, Residents Survey 2022

## What we've done

Our community boards have been **partnering with local community groups** to co-design and deliver various projects within our Community Board Plans. For example, the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River Guidance Plan, Greening the East and the Linwood Youth Project are in various stages of completion. All these projects have a governance, funding, participation and equity element to them.

In the last year, we assessed 1196 applications for **community funding**, with nearly \$10 million granted toward initiatives that rely on the goodwill of volunteers – community organisation governance boards, sports coaching, men’s sheds, teaching arts and crafts, food banks, maintaining parks and reserves and graffiti spotting and removal. They also visit and support vulnerable members of the community who may be socially isolated or lonely. Last year we benefitted from just over 3,429,984 volunteer hours.

Earlier in 2022, because we don’t want fines to be a barrier for people using our libraries, we **took away the charges for overdue library items**, and wiped all historic debt relating to fines.

We care for 1255 **parks and reserves** covering 9384 hectares. These include the Botanic Gardens, Hagley Park, the Port Hills, and our beaches, estuaries and wetlands. We also look after many smaller heritage, neighbourhood and community parks and gardens, and manage and maintain cemeteries.

## What we plan to do

Our newly adopted **Te Haumako Te Whitingia Strengthening Communities Together Strategy** is guiding our work this year. Priority areas include increasing the public’s satisfaction and trust in Council decision-making, the sense of safety in the central city, and the use of accurate demographic data to better understand the needs and gaps of the community, as well as enabling volunteering in local communities.

There is enormous potential to transform the **Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor** into the jewel in Christchurch’s crown, creating a place for residents and visitors to explore, play, connect and learn, and a legacy that benefits future generations. This will be an intergenerational project, incorporating an agreed co-governance model with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, that’s likely to take between 30 and 50 years to fully develop. Over the next two years, we’ve budgeted around \$10 million to progress the City to Sea Pathway, provide landings and community spaces and continue the land-based ecological restoration works. We’ve also budgeted approximately \$23 million for design and construction of water-related work over this period.

In addition to the big projects, we’re continuing to roll out our **Community Facilities Network Plan**, with a focus on helping partner organisations within the community to build their sense of ownership and capacity to manage these facilities alongside us.

We’ve built and opened a number of **popular community facilities** in the past few years – Te Pou Toetoe: Linwood Pool and Kohinga: St Albans Community Centre in 2021, and Rārākau: Riccarton Centre in 2019.

Over the last year, people made 2.75 million visits to our network of 20 **libraries**, 4.12 million visits to our **pools, sport and recreation facilities** and various **community events**, and collectively our city’s community groups hired out our **bookable community facilities** for 18,848 hours.

Over the last 12 months, **Christchurch Art Gallery Te Puna o Waiwhetū** welcomed 208,663 visitors, with 15 new exhibitions, and 11,791 participating in the Gallery’s public programmes.

**Heritage** sites are an important part of the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula identity, providing links to our past as we focus on our future. We work with developers and landowners to conserve our heritage and to find new uses for historic buildings and structures, and have recently restored the Thomas Edmonds Band Rotunda.

We’re developing and maintaining our **partnerships with community organisations** all over Christchurch and Banks Peninsula to build social capital, value diversity and ensure every volunteer hour spent, and every dollar invested, has the maximum impact.

Work is underway on **major new facilities** to serve our growing population, including the new \$35.9 million Hornby Centre (due 2023) and Parakiore Recreation and Sport Centre in the central city (due 2023) which is being built with the Council’s contribution capped at \$148 million. We’re also exploring a rebuild of the earthquake-damaged South Library building.

Christchurch will soon be home to a state-of-the-art **multi-use arena**, Te Kaha, able to hold everything from All Blacks tests and Football World Cup qualifiers to big concerts and events. The Council has agreed to increase the budget by \$150 million to \$683 million. Early works are now under way, as the Kōtui consortium responsible for the design and construction of the project work towards an April 2026 completion. The delivery of Te Kaha is being overseen by Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd. – a stand-alone, Council-funded organisation – and its board of directors.

We’re embedding our **Civil Defence and Emergency Management Team** more deeply into the community – building links across community board areas, and with sector-based communities of interest or identity with a strong focus on resilience.

# Roads, footpaths and getting around



We're being guided by the three pillars of Access, Environment and Safety as we invest in the future of transport in Christchurch. We're making our transport networks safer, offering better access choices for all, and helping meet the Council's carbon neutral target by 2045. Again, it's all about priorities – we need to achieve all of these goals, and all with a focus on affordability and sustainability.

We're currently preparing a draft Christchurch Transport Plan to replace the 2012 Christchurch Transport Strategic Plan. The key challenges facing our transport network over the next 30 years are transport emissions, road safety and urban form and access.

Climate resilience is central to our transport work, with road transport making up 36% of Christchurch's greenhouse gas emissions. Halving it by 2030 is a huge challenge, and we need a multi-pronged approach to meet it. Draft policies include advocating for, and transitioning our own fleet to, zero-emissions vehicles.

We're also encouraging the uptake of alternative transport options to vehicles, such as public transport, cycling and walking, as well as working with micromobility providers such as Lime and Neuron. We work alongside our Greater Christchurch partners and Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency to secure external funding for all eligible transport activities.

---

## The Council is responsible for the day-to-day activities that keep our transport system moving.

---

One key area is maintaining our roads and footpaths. One thing we hear consistently is that the community is dissatisfied with the condition of these assets, so we've recently increased the budget in this area, and we're still working to steadily improve the condition of these assets.

This day-to-day work happens alongside the big projects. We deliver the transport capital programme, which includes major improvement projects for new roads, bus lanes, upgraded intersections and better freight connections. We're developing and implementing 13 Major Cycle Routes, with support from the Government's Urban Cycleways Programme and 'shovel-ready' funding. This means much less reliance on ratepayer money.





## How we're feeling

**65%**

think we're a cycle-friendly city.

**27%**

are satisfied with the condition of our roads and footpaths.

**72%**

are satisfied with our public transport facilities.

**62%**

walk to work, school, shopping etc. more than once a month.

Residents Survey 2022, Point of Contact Surveys 2021–2022, General Service Satisfaction Survey 2022, Life in Christchurch Survey 2021

## What we've done

Christchurch City Council was a major partner in the delivery of the new **Christchurch Northern Motorway**. To offset the **downstream traffic effects**, the Council has also delivered significant works to and around Cranford Street, including road widening, signal upgrades, pedestrian crossings, and traffic calming on side streets. This corridor is running well, despite seeing a more than 25% increase in traffic.

Our **Major Cycle Routes** programme is creating routes safe enough to attract the most likely users – the interested but concerned potential cyclist. Since the 2019 elections, we've completed the Quarrymans Trail from the Central City to Sydenham, and the Nor'West Arc from Cashmere to the University of Canterbury. This supports the growth in cycling in Christchurch since the MCR programme started.

In the last few years we've completed 22 small-scale projects to **improve safety** in local areas, based on data and feedback from the community – things like pedestrian crossings, speed humps, and local speed limit changes.

A number of projects have made the **central city** more accessible and supported its regeneration, including Victoria Street, Hereford Street and High Street, and we've delivered the infrastructure for the **Tram Extension** along High Street, Poplar Street and Lichfield Street.

Our work on **Riccarton Road** has prioritised public transport, making journey times shorter, more consistent and more predictable – particularly at peak times – for all road users.

We've improved safety on **Dyers Pass Road** by widening the road in key areas and fitting safety barriers, making it more fit-for-purpose as a key commuter route for Banks Peninsula residents and a well-used leisure route for both vehicles and cyclists.

## What we plan to do

In response to public feedback, we've increased our **road, footpath and kerb renewal** budgets to more than \$20 million a year in the next few financial years. This will support our goal of re-surfacing more than 5% of the network every year until 2031. We're always updating our detailed database of assets – including their age, condition and usage – to help us focus on the most important work and complete projects concurrently where we can.

Our **Halswell Junction Road extension** will straighten the road and improve the railway crossing, providing a better link for freight from the State Highway network to business areas in the west of the city. The project will also improve safety by removing a dangerous intersection, diverting freight from residential streets, and providing a better route for the South Express major cycleway. We expect to have this completed by the end of 2023.

We're replacing the earthquake-damaged **Pages Road Bridge**, a key link for commuters and recreational users to and from New Brighton that will also form part of the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor cycleway. It's also a tsunami evacuation route, so we're building in extra width and changes to the surrounding road network. We expect to have this completed by early 2026.

The growing population in the southwest of the city is resulting in traffic delays for road users at peak times, particularly along the **Lincoln Road** corridor. To help, we're converting the inner lane to a bus lane at peak times from Moorhouse Avenue to Barrington Street by the end of 2023. A further project funded by the Government will extend this to Hoon Hay Road by the end of 2024, where it will tie into a complementary Waka Kotahi project along State Highway 75.

# Water



We provide drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services to residents across the district. The Government is reforming the delivery of these services – the Three Waters – and they’re scheduled to transfer to a new entity, Southern Waters, on 1 July 2024.

The Government has enacted new legislation and is rolling out regulations standards for community drinking water supplies. One of these is the requirement for permanent residual disinfection – or chlorination – in all drinking water supplies unless an exemption is obtained, which is an important issue for the people of Christchurch. We have a programme of works underway to improve our infrastructure and management systems to the point we can apply for this exemption.

In light of our aging pipes and the legacy of earthquake damage, and the imminent challenges of climate change, our network is not fit for purpose, and more likely to fail. Parts of our network are inefficient and at risk of leakage, breaks, inflow, overflow and infiltration, and the increased pumping and treatment costs that come with it. Our renewal programme aims to reduce this likelihood by replacing the most important assets and the assets that are closest to the end of their lifespan.

Wastewater is a risk to public health if it’s not managed safely, and we need to make sure untreated wastewater doesn’t enter the environment, causing damage to natural heritage, cultural heritage or disruption to the city and the economy.

The major fire at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant in November 2021 seriously compromised the wastewater treatment process by knocking out our trickling filters. Since May 2022 the oxidation ponds have struggled to cope with the increased organic load, as we’d expect in the cooler winter months, and reduced sulphur compounds have caused odour problems in the surrounding neighbourhood. **We’ve been keeping the community informed via regular updates on [ccc.govt.nz/wastewaterfire](https://ccc.govt.nz/wastewaterfire), newsletter drops and direct engagement.**

Appropriate stormwater management, including timely renewals, maintenance and public education about ‘where stormwater goes’, is a crucial part of improving our waterways and keeping the wider environment healthy. Without suitable investment in growth and renewal projects, land use intensification negatively impacts on our natural waterways.

The Council obtained a new comprehensive discharge consent for stormwater in 2019. This allows us to future proof the stormwater networks, reduce the contaminant loads and improve the quality of surface water and our waterways. Without this work, the risk of flooding or coastal inundation for the 30% or so of Christchurch residents who live in affected areas would worsen.

## How we’re feeling

**77%**

are satisfied with the reliability of the water supply.

**57%**

are satisfied with the responsiveness around water supply.

**44%**

are satisfied with stormwater drainage.

**46%**

are satisfied with the supply and quality of drinking water.

Residents Survey 2022

## What we've done

We created or renewed 33 kilometres of **water supply mains** or submains and 10 kilometres of new wastewater gravity pipes over the past year, along with six kilometres of new local pressure pipes and 1.6 kilometres of new vacuum pipes, and processed 2100 new water connections.

We used **computer optimisation technology** to confirm the projects we need to complete to reduce wastewater overflows during wet weather.

We've prepared and begun implementing **water safety plans** for each of our community drinking water supplies that assess the risks to our water supply and the improvements we need. This includes addition of chlorine in some instances.

We've renewed and upgraded the **stormwater network** in many areas, including improvements to inlet structures and bank lining across the city and Banks Peninsula. This included replacing linings with more ecologically friendly designs.

With our water safety plans showing that inadequate **backflow prevention** was a high risk to water safety, we installed 508 backflow prevention devices to properties we identified as high and medium risk.

We installed approximately **1500 monitoring devices** so we can keep track of how our vacuum valves are operating.

We've been **securing our reservoirs and suction tanks**, starting with remediation works to the Denton and Prestons tanks and the Hackthorne reservoir, and completed assessments of the other high priority suction tanks and reservoirs.

We've been **developing plans to cease discharging treated wastewater to Akaroa Harbour**. The practice is highly offensive to Ngāi Tahu, who regard the harbour as a 'food basket'. Projects are in the early stages for Akaroa and Duvauchelle, and both involve using treated wastewater for irrigation.

## What we plan to do

We're **improving waterway health**, including meeting stormwater discharge consent obligations and providing capacity for growth. Projects include the Port Hills and Lyttelton Harbour Erosion and Sediment Control Programme, Fish Passage Barrier Remediation, and various stream remediation and naturalisation projects.

We're working to ensure compliance with the **new regulatory framework** from Taumata Arowai, while seeking to ensure that community views on chlorine are reflected. The Director-General of Health now has responsibility for decisions on fluoridation of our water supply.

Later in 2022 we'll fully commission the **Lyttelton Harbour wastewater scheme**, which means treated wastewater will no longer be routinely discharged into the harbour from communities in Lyttelton, Governors Bay and Diamond Harbour.

We'll continue to **inspect all our water storage reservoirs and suction tanks** to make sure they're safe and secure, and develop a programme of work to repair or replace reservoirs to meet the drinking water standards we want for Christchurch.

With the new Water Quality Assurance Rules now approved, we'll develop a new **water supply sampling plan** using the newly installed sampling points.

At the **Christchurch wastewater treatment plant**, we're improving bio-gas storage, reducing the amount of wasted bio-gas and reducing peak demand electricity charges. We're also working to reduce our carbon footprint.

From October 2022, Christchurch and Banks Peninsula households that regularly use much more water than the average will pay extra for their water supply. We're introducing an **Excess Water Supply Targeted Rate** to help reduce the extreme demand on our water supply network at certain times, particularly over summer. If we can do this, it means we won't have to spend as much money upgrading and building new infrastructure to cope with the extreme demand. The targeted rate will apply to any single household with a water meter that uses, on average, more than 700 litres a day – roughly equivalent to 100 toilet flushes. Property owners in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula will pay a fixed rate of \$1.35 for every 1000 litres they use over the average limit. Most households are average water users and won't use enough to receive an invoice.

We'll complete the **water supply rezoning master plan**, which will determine the best water supply zones and the infrastructure we'll need to meet future demand and make it safe and secure. We'll also complete our safety and needs assessment for rural and community water supply schemes, which will give us the information we need to consider the community water supply aspects proposed in the Water Services Bill.

# Community input into decision-making



As you see from the challenges and initiatives covered already, our communities have a wide range of needs and priorities. We aim to support active democracy by ensuring people and groups have information and opportunities for involvement in Council decision-making.

## How we're feeling

**31%**

are satisfied that decisions are made in the best interests of the city.

**31%**

are satisfied with their participation in decision-making.

**25%**

are satisfied with their level of influence on decision-making.

Source: General Service Satisfaction Survey 2022

## What we've done

We've **simplified** consultation documents and processes to make it easier for communities to understand the information and participate.

We've established an **Engagement Working Group** to investigate how to make input into decision-making more representative and easier, particularly for hard to reach groups.

We've introduced **online tools** to help communities understand how ratepayer funds are being used on projects, while retaining hard copy options at libraries and service centres.

We've successfully trialled **online engagement meetings** to boost participation.

## What we plan to do

We're working to improve **opportunities for engagement** by communities to inform the Long Term Plan 2024–34, using input directly from those communities.

We will continue to **simplify** information and use plain language, diagrams and other ways to improve readability.

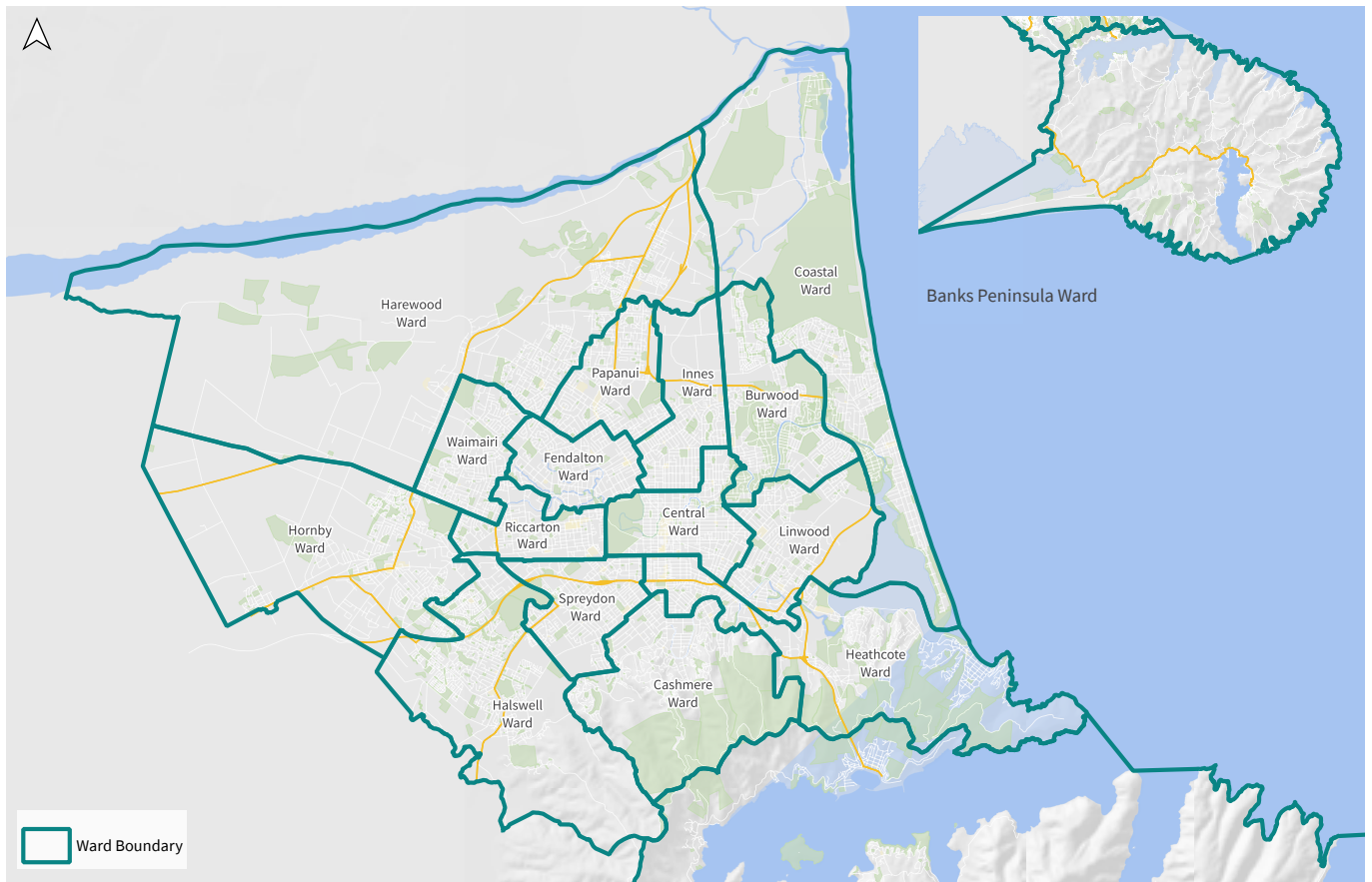
We're identifying **stakeholder groups** we can partner with more closely to achieve better results.

We're reviewing our **overall approach to communications** in order to more clearly get across the rationale for decisions.



# Our governance structure

The elected Council consists of the Mayor and 16 councillors, one of whom will be appointed as Deputy Mayor. The Mayor represents the city at large, while each councillor represents one of the 16 geographical wards. Although the councillors are elected from their respective wards, they have an **obligation** and a **duty** to represent the interests of the city as a whole.



2022 Christchurch City Council Local Government Elections | Ward Overview



Christchurch also has six community boards:

- **Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula**  
One councillor and seven board members representing an estimated population of 9390.
- **Waitai/Coastal-Burwood-Linwood**  
Three councillors and six board members representing an estimated population of 75,200.
- **Waimāero/Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood**  
Three councillors and six board members representing an estimated population of 74,800.
- **Waipuna/Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton**  
Three councillors and six board members representing an estimated population of 78,800.
- **Waipapa/Papanui-Innes-Central**  
Three councillors and six board members representing an estimated population of 75,200.
- **Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere-Heathcote**  
Three councillors and six board members representing an estimated population of 78,800.

Community boards are part of the Council’s governance structure and are responsible for representing the interests of their communities. Christchurch City Council delegates a number of powers to community boards in relation to local issues.

## What's changed for 2022?

---

Things have changed a bit from the last election – a few of you may be voting in a different ward than you're used to.

In 2021, we undertook a representation review, giving people around Christchurch and Banks Peninsula a fresh chance to help decide how many elected members there are, how they're elected, and what communities they represent.

This is a process all local authorities go through at least once every six years, to make sure our representation arrangements are still fair and provide effective representation for communities.

The result was a few changes to the ward boundaries, which means some residents may be voting in a different ward from 2019. This is because each ward must represent a similar amount of people, with no more than 10% difference between them. One exception for Christchurch

City Council is the Banks Peninsula ward – although fewer people live there, it's felt that because of the unique nature and geographic isolation of Banks Peninsula, it warrants its own community board.

The biggest change to the status quo is that as of the 2022 elections, Christchurch will be represented by six community boards, rather than seven. The Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board has been divided up, and each of those wards will join a nearby community board with common interests.

Read more about the changes at [ccc.govt.nz/repreview](https://ccc.govt.nz/repreview)

# How decisions get made

Elected members are our decision-makers. Their calls, big and small, can change the course of our city for generations to come. Every time a council makes a decision, the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires a few steps be taken.

Identify all the practical options for achieving the objective of the decision, and weigh up the pros and cons of each.



Consider the views and preferences of the people likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in, the decision.



Provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making, and if required, take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.



Identify any significant inconsistencies between the decision and any of the council's policies or plans, and to provide reasons for it.

Council decision-makers can decide how to meet these requirements – but the more significant a decision is, the closer you need to stick with the LGA.





# Forward planning

## Long Term Plan

The Council is required to develop a Long Term Plan (LTP) every three years. The Long Term Plan sets the strategic direction for the Council for the next 10 years – where we’re going, what we want to achieve in the community, and how we’ll pay for it.

If necessary, the Council can adjust the LTP. These processes are prescribed by legislation and require us to undertake community consultation. The next Long Term Plan needs to be signed off by the Council by 30 June 2024.

## Annual Plan

In the years between Long Term Plans, the Council develops an Annual Plan. It’s our budget for one financial year, and explains how we intend to finance our activities and services during that year, as directed by the Long Term Plan. The Annual Plan focuses on the adjustments the Council needs to make in light of the previous year’s financial performance, updated financial figures, cost increases and inflation. The next Annual Plan needs to be adopted by 30 June 2023.

## Reporting

Our Long Term and Annual plans are the basis on which the community can monitor and review our performance. Each year, an Annual Report provides information on the financial and service performance against the Long Term Plan and the Annual Plan.

## District Plan

The other major plan we develop and implement is the Christchurch District Plan, which determines land use and subdivision within the city boundaries. It contains our objectives, policies, rules and maps that set out what activities can take place, and where, in the city. The Resource Management Act 1991 requires councils to prepare a district plan.

## Hearing the community’s views

As they develop plans, choose priorities and make decisions, the Council and community boards work in partnership with and seek the views of our residents and communities. Whether we’re working side-by-side as we develop localised community board plans, or rolling out a full engagement and consultation process about our Annual or Long Term plans, the diverse views and bright ideas shared by our residents and organisations are invaluable.

The Council has to undertake a thorough process known as a special consultative procedure for significant decisions, like those involving a bylaw, adopting a Long Term or Annual plan, or changing the way we deliver a significant activity. We’re also required to consult and/or use the special consultative procedure under other legislation, for example the Resource Management Act 1991, and we can choose to use the procedure in other circumstances.

# Key partners and relationships

Christchurch City Council has a number of key partners and relationships that are essential to our work.

## Mana whenua

The Christchurch City district falls within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu which extends over 80% of Te Waipounamu.

There are six Papatipu Rūnanga within the Council district: Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki), Te Rūnanga o Koukourarata, Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku, Te Rūnanga o Wairewa and Te Rūnanga o Taumutu. The Council's relationship with nga rūnanga has formalised into a Committee of Council: Te Hononga.

This Committee comprises representatives from the six Papatipu Rūnanga, the Mayor, the Chairpersons of the Council's committees and the Chair of the Council's Multicultural Working Party. See more on page 5.

## Greater Christchurch Partnership

The Greater Christchurch Partnership is a voluntary coalition of local government, mana whenua and government agencies working to foster and facilitate a collaborative approach to address strategic challenges and opportunities for Greater Christchurch. The partners are Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council, Selwyn District Council, Environment Canterbury, Mana Whenua, Te Whatu Ora – Health New Zealand, and Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency.

The Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee leads and coordinates the work of the Partnership. The Committee is an evolution of the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy Implementation Committee, which was established in 2007 to oversee the implementation of the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy. Subsequently, the Committee has also provided a forum for recovery, regeneration and resilience matters. One of the key functions of the Committee is to establish, and periodically review, an agreed strategic framework to support a collective approach to improving intergenerational wellbeing in Greater Christchurch. It also provides a powerful, single voice to advocate on issues of relevance to the Greater Christchurch area.

## Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee

In 2022, Minister of Housing Hon Megan Woods, Minister of Local Government Hon Nanaia Mahuta, and members of the existing Greater Christchurch Partnership established an Urban Growth Partnership for Greater Christchurch – the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee. These Urban Growth Partnerships are part of the Government's urban growth agenda to improve the coordination of housing, land use

and infrastructure planning, and the alignment between central and local government and mana whenua in New Zealand's high growth urban areas.

The priorities for this Committee are decarbonising the transport system, increasing resilience to natural hazards and the effects of climate change, accelerating the provision of quality, affordable housing, and improving access to employment, education and services. These priorities are being progressed through its first joint project – the development of a joint Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan, which will integrate with work already underway on an Indicative Business Case for high capacity and frequency public transport (Mass Rapid Transit).

More information on the work of the GCP is available at [greaterchristchurch.org.nz](https://greaterchristchurch.org.nz)

## Council-controlled organisations

Christchurch City Council owns, or partially owns a number of organisations and trusts. These represent a Council “family” of organisations where there is potential to partner and create greater value for the community than can be achieved in isolation.

### Christchurch City Holdings Ltd (CCHL)

CCHL is the 100% owned commercial and investment arm of the Council. It holds shares in various trading companies for which it undertakes monitoring and other governance functions.

CCHL supports the future growth of Christchurch by investing in key infrastructure assets that are commercially viable and environmentally and socially sustainable. Its core role is to monitor the Council's existing investments, which service the region's infrastructure needs, with the general objective of delivering strong financial returns and dividends to the Council.

A recent example of this synergy: residents and visitors to the central city can now access free Wi-Fi thanks to a partnership between the Council and the Council-owned fibre broadband provider Enable. The Council assisted with the project delivery by providing infrastructure (such as streetlights) to install equipment on and utilising the Council's existing internet connectivity. Another example is the pooling of Treasury functions across Council and its subsidiaries, delivering better financial outcomes at less cost.

The subsidiaries are:

- City Care Ltd
- Christchurch International Airport Ltd
- EcoCentral Ltd
- Enable Services Ltd

- Lyttelton Port Company Ltd
- Orion New Zealand Ltd
- RBL Property Ltd

CCHL has four councillors on its board, together with four independent board members.

CCHL's activities are monitored by the Council, and it's accountable to the Council's Finance and Performance Committee.

### **ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd (CNZHL)**

ChristchurchNZ Holdings Ltd is the city's economic development agency, responsible for delivering sustainable economic growth for Ōtautahi Christchurch on behalf of the Council. Its subsidiary, ChristchurchNZ, is its operational entity.

ChristchurchNZ's strategic priorities that underpin its activities are high-value decent work, productivity and GDP output, resilience and sustainability of enterprise and business, attractiveness of Christchurch to key audiences, and liveability.

ChristchurchNZ has two councillors on its board, together with five independent board members. At present two of the independent board member positions are vacant. Its activities are monitored by the Council through the Finance and Performance Committee.

### **Venues Ōtautahi**

Venues Ōtautahi is a venues and event management company that owns, manages and operates major venue assets on behalf of the city. It owns or manages Christchurch Arena, Hagley Oval, the Air Force Museum and OrangeTheory Stadium (Addington), and will operate Te Kaha. The board is appointed by the Council and currently includes one councillor and three independent members. Venues Ōtautahi's objectives are to deliver social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits.

### **Civic Building Ltd**

Civic Building Ltd is the Council's unincorporated joint venture partner with Ngāi Tahu Property Ltd, which owns the Council's Civic Offices building at 53 Hereford Street and leases it to the Council. The company has three councillor directors and no independents.

### **Transwaste Canterbury Ltd**

Transwaste Canterbury Ltd is a company owned 50% by Waste Management NZ Ltd and 50% by Canterbury local authorities. The Council's stake in Transwaste is 38.9%. Transwaste owns and operates the Kate Valley landfill. The board has eight members, of which four are appointed by the Council shareholders, and two of those appointees are councillors – one from Christchurch City Council and one from Selwyn District Council.

### **Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd**

Te Kaha Project Delivery Ltd is the Council's governance entity responsible for the delivery of the Te Kaha project. Its responsibilities include governing the delivery of planning, design, execution, monitoring and control through to practical completion of the project. The board has no councillors, and five independent directors all appointed by the Council.

### **Council trusts**

- Mayor's Welfare Fund
- Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust
- Riccarton Bush Trust
- Central Plains Water Trust (owned 50% with Selwyn District Council)

## **Other partners**

### **Ōtakaro**

Ōtakaro Limited is a Crown-owned company established in 2016 to deliver the remaining Crown-led anchor projects, including Parakiore Recreation and Sport Centre, the convention centre and the Ōtakaro Avon River precinct.

### **Central government agencies**

The Council has strong collaborative relationships with government agencies in Christchurch, including the New Zealand Police, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Education, the Regional Public Services Commissioner, and more. We work together on a number of projects and initiatives across the city.

### **Te Whatu Ora – Health New Zealand**

Te Whatu Ora – Health New Zealand provides public healthcare services to the people in the Canterbury region. The Council works closely with Canterbury staff on public and environmental health initiatives across the city and Banks Peninsula.

### **Environment Canterbury (ECan)**

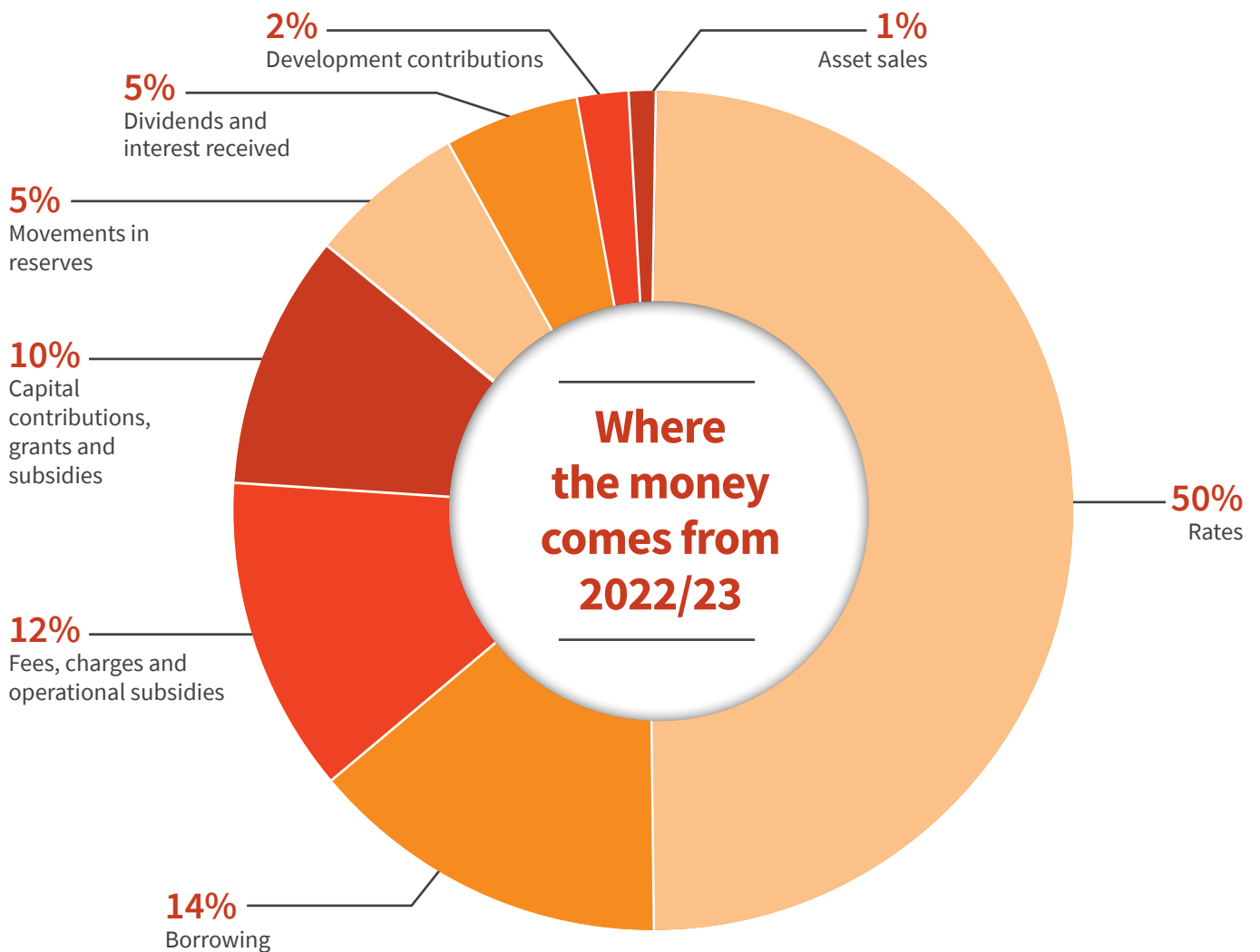
ECan's purpose is to facilitate sustainable development in the Canterbury region. The Council works closely with ECan within its six broad portfolios – air quality, biodiversity and biosecurity, freshwater management, regional leadership, transport and urban development, and hazards, risk and resilience.

### **Community and business sectors**

Christchurch has strong community and business sectors, and we welcome opportunities to work alongside them. We support and partner with a range of businesses, communities and community organisations through a number of initiatives.

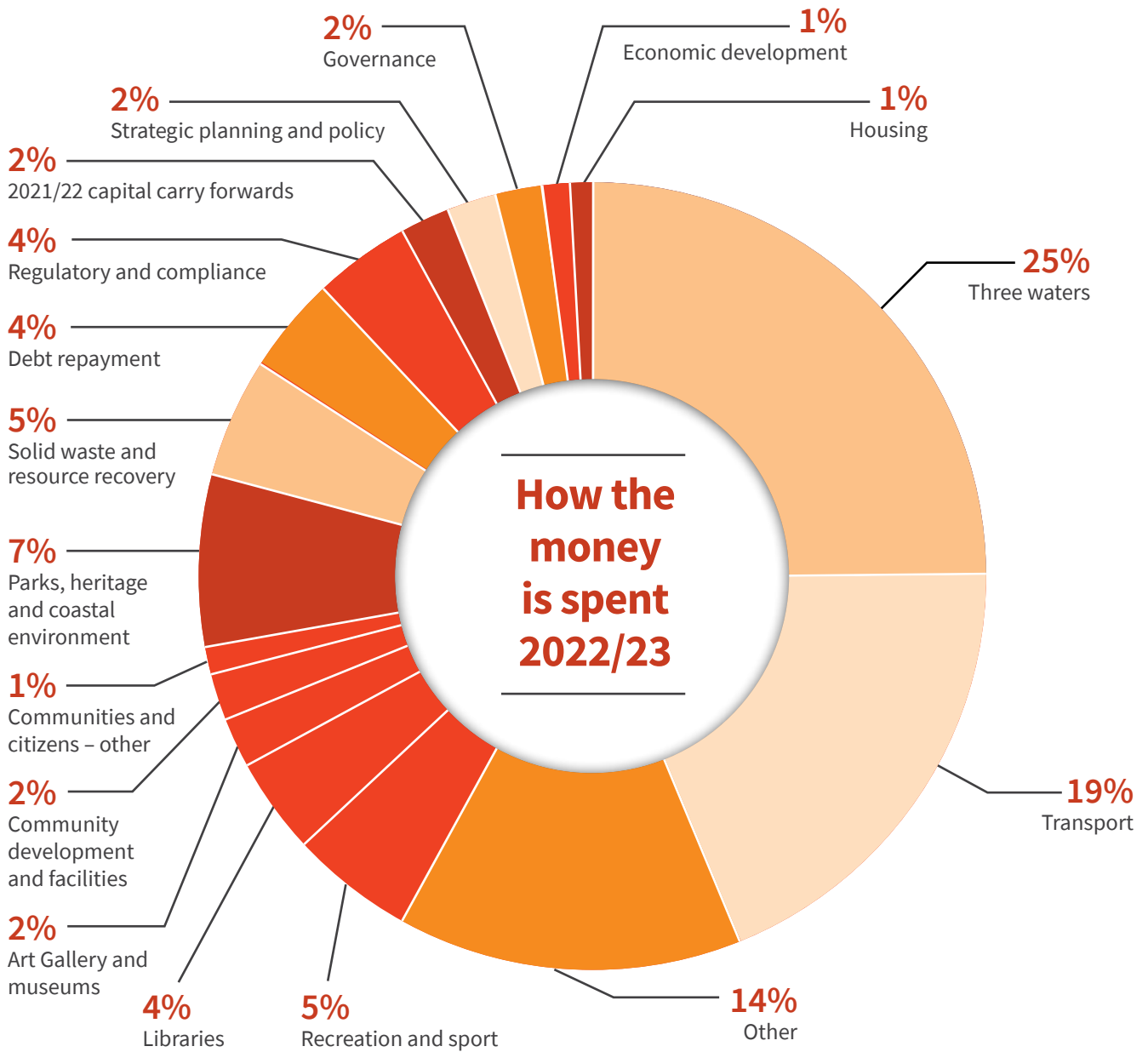
## Where the money comes from 2022/23

The Council receives income from a mix of different sources.



## How the money is spent 2022/23

The money we receive goes towards operational and capital costs of services and activities – some required by legislation, and others to meet the needs of a healthy, growing community. Here’s how the funding is being divided up in 2022/23.



The following financial information is Council parent only and sourced from the 2019/20 and 2020/21 Annual Reports (Actual); forecast results for 2022 (Forecast), 2022/23 Annual Plan (AP); and 2021–2031 Long Term Plan (LTP) for the 2024–2026 years. The LTP figures have not been updated for timing or other changes that have occurred since its publication in 2021.

## Funding impact statement

The funding impact statement describes where the Council's funds are sourced and how they will be spent. The two main streams are operating (day to day) and capital (investing in the future).

Funding impact statement for the year ended 30 June							
2020	2021	2022		2023	2024	2025	2026
Actual	Actual	Forecast		AP	LTP	LTP	LTP
\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>							
337,372	343,792	372,855	General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	385,169	412,257	437,601	458,710
192,925	212,904	224,773	Targeted rates	249,630	257,956	273,762	296,916
24,493	55,391	113,454	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	27,392	28,034	29,751	30,689
96,545	107,549	107,237	Fees and charges	108,652	115,557	118,654	122,278
53,538	65,963	47,678	Interest and dividends from investments	67,439	72,162	78,766	74,941
19,301	18,746	33,985	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	20,137	14,502	14,312	14,472
<b>724,174</b>	<b>804,345</b>	<b>899,982</b>	<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>858,419</b>	<b>900,468</b>	<b>952,846</b>	<b>998,006</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>							
452,047	458,623	467,711	Payments to staff and suppliers	481,559	486,921	500,320	515,618
91,273	86,746	89,386	Finance costs	100,893	89,765	95,234	100,984
63,861	37,181	55,443	Other operating funding applications	55,904	49,879	68,052	55,129
<b>607,181</b>	<b>582,550</b>	<b>612,540</b>	<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>638,356</b>	<b>626,565</b>	<b>663,606</b>	<b>671,731</b>
<b>116,993</b>	<b>221,795</b>	<b>287,442</b>	<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>220,063</b>	<b>273,903</b>	<b>289,240</b>	<b>326,275</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>							
90,644	54,839	23,126	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	129,992	55,113	35,983	36,152
31,821	44,298	35,994	Development and financial contributions	24,115	23,112	23,013	23,565
131,551	110,113	(167,937)	Increase (decrease) in debt	118,226	323,072	180,131	138,663
10,070	8,830	780	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	8,008	520	533	546
-	-	-	Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
67,018	2,291	3,359	Other dedicated capital funding	1,150	1,176	1,202	1,231
<b>331,104</b>	<b>220,371</b>	<b>(104,678)</b>	<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>281,491</b>	<b>402,993</b>	<b>240,862</b>	<b>200,157</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>							
<b>Capital expenditure</b>							
257,299	265,243	180,328	- to replace existing assets	248,023	268,561	306,425	303,761
67,422	96,157	125,674	- to improve the level of service	258,600	343,010	170,061	160,766
65,580	84,682	30,860	- to meet additional demand	71,684	64,488	62,283	60,987
6,347	9,071	24,237	Increase (decrease) in reserves	(72,753)	3,037	(6,667)	2,918
51,449	(12,987)	(178,335)	Increase (decrease) of investments	(4,000)	(2,200)	(2,000)	(2,000)
<b>448,097</b>	<b>442,166</b>	<b>182,764</b>	<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>501,554</b>	<b>676,896</b>	<b>530,102</b>	<b>526,432</b>
<b>(116,993)</b>	<b>(221,795)</b>	<b>(287,442)</b>	<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding</b>	<b>(220,063)</b>	<b>(273,903)</b>	<b>(289,240)</b>	<b>(326,275)</b>

## Operating movements

- Rates are forecast to increase in line with the targets set in the Financial Strategy.
- Dividend revenue continues to be impacted by COVID-19 disruptions to Christchurch City Holdings Ltd.

## Capital movements

- The increase or decrease in investments reflects movement in the Council's cash investments.
- The Council uses reserves to hold funds and to allocate funding to appropriate expenditure as it is incurred.

## Summary balance sheet

The balance sheet reflects the Council's assets (what we own) and liabilities (what we owe others). The summary balance sheet focuses on financial assets and liabilities rather than physical assets and liabilities.

Summary Balance Sheet as at 30 June							
2020	2021	2022		2023	2024	2025	2026
Actual	Actual	Forecast		AP	LTP	LTP	LTP
\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
			<b>Current assets</b>				
550,521	424,909	433,344	Financial assets	125,737	142,516	137,699	142,593
5,126	7,125	54,167	Other current assets	67,008	100,427	102,716	105,160
555,647	432,034	487,511		192,745	242,943	240,415	247,753
			<b>Non-current assets</b>				
2,849,735	3,202,152	3,288,459	Financial assets	3,610,497	3,697,317	3,782,179	3,842,852
11,660,707	12,278,925	12,432,508	Other non-current assets	13,452,404	13,961,296	14,494,586	15,039,574
14,510,442	15,481,077	15,720,967		17,062,901	17,658,613	18,276,765	18,882,426
<b>15,066,089</b>	<b>15,913,111</b>	<b>16,208,478</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>17,255,646</b>	<b>17,901,556</b>	<b>18,517,180</b>	<b>19,130,179</b>
			<b>Current liabilities</b>				
419,943	374,796	362,900	Borrowing (public debt)	353,900	195,500	196,500	175,200
172,784	154,462	122,206	Other current liabilities	152,106	178,173	182,296	186,583
592,727	529,258	485,106		506,006	373,673	378,796	361,783
			<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
1,921,990	1,872,082	2,078,942	Borrowing (public debt)	2,092,337	2,991,896	3,135,069	3,274,893
34,718	35,619	34,368	Other non-current liabilities	30,211	25,772	25,303	24,882
1,956,708	1,907,701	2,113,310		2,122,548	3,017,668	3,160,372	3,299,775
<b>12,516,654</b>	<b>13,476,152</b>	<b>13,610,062</b>	<b>Equity</b>	<b>14,627,092</b>	<b>14,510,215</b>	<b>14,978,012</b>	<b>15,468,621</b>
<b>15,066,089</b>	<b>15,913,111</b>	<b>16,208,478</b>	<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>17,255,646</b>	<b>17,901,556</b>	<b>18,517,180</b>	<b>19,130,179</b>

### Financial assets and liabilities

- Current assets are cash, short term investments and advances to other entities which are forecast to be retained in order to fund operations and minor capital works.
- The other non-current assets balance increases steadily as a result of normal annual capital expenditure, new major expenditure (Te Kaha) and periodic asset revaluations.
- Financial liabilities are amounts owed to external organisations (principally the Local Government Funding Agency).

## Statement on compliance with Financial Strategy

### The purpose of financial prudential benchmarks

The purpose of these benchmarks is to assess financial performance as to whether the Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings.

### Rates affordability

The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if its actual rates increase equals or is less than the quantified limit.

The quantified limit represents a self-imposed limit on rates increases determined as part of the Council's long-term financial strategy.

The Council expects to remain within the quantified limit for rates affordability percentage increases as it continues to implement new developments and renewals projects within the city.

### Borrowing levels and limits

The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its actual borrowing is within the quantified limit set in its financial strategy.

Financial Prudence Benchmarks		2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Forecast
Rates income (\$million)	Limit	526.7	557.6	n/a*
	Actual	530.3	556.7	n/a*
Rates increases**	Limit	7.41%	6.86%	7.73%
	Actual	6.80%	4.98%	7.35%
Borrowing (debt to revenue)	Limit	250%	300%	300%
	Actual	121%	136%	141%

\* The requirement to set limits on rates income was removed from legislation in 2019 and therefore no limit was set in the 2021–31 LTP for 2022 onwards.

\*\* This benchmark relates to the increase in Council rates revenue, not the annual rates increase to existing ratepayers which is lower due to city growth from development.



## Return on investment

The Council has made equity investments in companies either to facilitate economic development or in support of an entity that provides services to local government.

The table below compares the actual returns on Council investments against targets for those investments specified in the Financial Strategy.

Return on Investments	\$m	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Forecast
Christchurch City Holdings Limited (CCHL)	Target	48.30	18.80	16.08
	Actual	22.00	34.00	16.10
Transwaste Canterbury Limited	Target	6.10	8.56	4.28
	Actual	6.57	8.60	6.38
NZ Local Government Funding Agency Limited	Target	0.09	0.09	0.06
	Actual	0.09	0.07	0.06

The Council's main investment is in Christchurch City Holdings Limited (CCHL) which holds investments on behalf of the city. CCHL is classified as a Council-controlled organisation (CCO), whereas its operational trading entities are classified as Council-controlled trading organisations (CCTO). CCHL monitors the Council's existing investments in the city's infrastructure assets such as the port, airport, electricity lines and high speed fibre network.

Transwaste Canterbury Limited provides the Council with its non-hazardous regional landfill. Dividends in the last three years are within the targets set out by the Financial Strategy.

The New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA) was set up in 2012 and is owned by local authorities and the Government. Its objective is to provide councils with access to debt funding at lower interest rates than each could individually access.

## Other investments

Investments	Financial Strategy Target	Result
Venues Ōtautahi Limited (CCTO)	None	N/A
ChristchurchNZ Holdings Limited (CCO)	None	N/A
Te Kaha Project Delivery Limited (CCO)	None	N/A
Civic Financial Services Limited	None	N/A
Endeavour iCap Fund (EIF)	None	N/A
Civic Building Limited (CCTO)	None	N/A
Capital Endowment Fund	None	N/A
Community Loans	None	N/A

The Council has made equity investments in the first three companies listed above and may, from time to time, extend loans to these companies at rates above the Council's cost of funds. The Council does not expect any regular dividends from these companies as any profits are normally reinvested back into the business in the public interest.

The Council also holds investments in Civic Financial Services Limited (Civic) and the Endeavour iCap Fund (EIF). Civic provides superannuation and risk-financing solutions to the local government sector. EIF is an investment fund for start-up and growth businesses, and is in the process of exiting all of its investments. The Council did not expect to receive any return from these investments in the Long Term Plan 2021–31.

The Capital Endowment Fund provides an ongoing income stream which is applied by the Council to economic development and community events and projects.

Sources: 2019/20 and 2020/21 Annual Reports

## Major capital projects planned

Major Projects (total expenditure over four years greater than \$20 million)

\$000s

Project Title	Annual Plan 2023	Forecast 2024	Forecast 2025	Forecast 2026	Four Year Total	"LTP 2021-31"
Te Kaha Canterbury Multi Use Arena (CMUA)	68,520	160,270	262,280	126,515	617,585	398,234
WW Akaroa Reclaimed Water Treatment & Reuse Scheme	667	970	15,000	20,000	36,637	39,312
Performing Arts Precinct	13,900	18,516	-	-	32,416	27,179
Organics Processing Plant Development	-	250	14,200	16,800	31,250	6,550
Carriageway Reseals - Chipseal	11,559	18,136	-	-	29,696	23,497
Programme - Library Resources	5,835	7,990	8,389	7,056	29,270	25,378
Hornby Library, Customer Services & South West Leisure Centre	14,681	10,610	-	-	25,291	13,405
WW Locarno Street Pump Station Renewal (PS0020)	-	520	5,720	17,500	23,740	705
Programme - Carriageway Sealing & Surfacing	-	-	10,650	11,423	22,074	27,157
<b>Major Projects Reforecast June 2022</b>	<b>115,162</b>	<b>217,262</b>	<b>316,239</b>	<b>199,294</b>	<b>847,957</b>	<b>561,417</b>
<b>Long Term Plan 2021-31 by Year for Major Projects</b>	<b>240,809</b>	<b>222,006</b>	<b>57,363</b>	<b>41,239</b>	<b>561,417</b>	

Sources: 2022/23 Annual Plan; 2021-31 Long Term Plan

Our priorities for the capital programme are to:

- Maintain and renew our water supply and stormwater infrastructure.
- Improve our roads and footpaths.
- Maintain our parks and riverbanks.
- Complete the Major Cycle Routes.
- Build new facilities that meet community needs.
- Adapt to climate change.

Our capital programme is funded by a range of funding sources: Crown contributions, subsidies and grants, development contributions, proceeds from asset sales, rates and debt.

The Council reviews all capital expenditure projects annually. These forecast numbers reflect the most up-to-date project information included in the Annual Plan 2022/23 approved on 21 June 2022. The Council has a very significant capital programme, involving many projects and contractors. With an ever-changing economic environment created by COVID-19, supply chain issues, cost escalation, the Government's proposed reforms, and the availability of human resources to actually do all the work, we're being realistic about what we can deliver, and when. Regular monitoring and reporting occurs against project delivery milestones and budget.

The projects listed above account for 40% of the value of the capital programme to be delivered in the four years to 2025/26.

The Long Term Plan 2021-31 provides details of all funded projects by capital programme portfolio, activity and type, and unfunded projects by capital programme portfolio and activity.

The table above excludes budget carry forwards from 2021/22 into 2022/23 which are yet to be approved.

Note: Te Kaha was expected to be further along when producing our Long Term Plan 2021-31, which is why there is a large discrepancy in expenditure over the next four years. The same applies to the Organics Processing Plant development, which has experienced option assessment delays. The Locarno Street Pump Station renewal is a significant project that has been brought forward since our Long Term Plan was published.

# About the elections

The 2022 local elections will be held on 8 October, giving voters in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula the opportunity to elect the people who will make decisions – big and small – on their behalf for the next three years. Some of those decisions will shape the city for generations.

## Please note

- Friday  
15 July  
2022** • **Nominations open. Electoral roll opens.**
- Friday  
12 Aug  
2022** • **Nominations close at noon. Electoral roll closes.**
- Friday  
16 Sept  
2022** • **Voting and special voting begins.**
- Sat  
8 Oct  
2022** • **Election day. Voting closes at noon, and the progress results will be available that afternoon.**
- From  
Thurs  
13 Oct** • **Final results are declared.**

## Find more

**Long Term Plan 2021–31**  
[ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan](http://ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan)

**Annual Report**  
[ccc.govt.nz/annualreport](http://ccc.govt.nz/annualreport)

**Local elections 2022**  
[ccc.govt.nz/elections](http://ccc.govt.nz/elections)

**Annual Plan 2022/23**  
[ccc.govt.nz/annualplan](http://ccc.govt.nz/annualplan)

**City statistics page**  
[ccc.govt.nz/statsandfacts](http://ccc.govt.nz/statsandfacts)

The information provided in this report is summary information and is based on information provided in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 Annual Reports, the 2022/23 Annual Plan, and the 2021–31 Long Term Plan.

These documents are available at [ccc.govt.nz](http://ccc.govt.nz)

The information presented in this report is not subject to independent audit. However, historic information for 2019, 2020 and 2021 has been audited as part of the audit of the respective Annual Reports, and future financial information for 2023 to 2025 has been audited as part of the audit of the Long Term Plan 2021–31.

The financial information presented for the year ended 30 June 2022 is based on a forecast projection of the closing financial position finalised in June 2022. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and the variations may be material.

Local Elections 2022

# The big issues in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula

—  
Pre-election Report



Christchurch  
City Council 